What will the Ministry do-The Duke-Irish Misery-Landlordism.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune London, Friday, Oct. 29, 1852. The all-absorbing question here, in the public press and in private conversation are, What will the Ministry do to keep their places until Chrismas † What is their policy? Have they any policy? What will they do with the English Church question and Convocation?

What will they do with the Irish Church question and the "Religious Equality" agitation ! What will they do to keep down opposition at home and maintain peace abread? On all these points, their policy is quite a mystery to the public, and almost everybody thinks it is unknown to the Ministers themselves. In fact, public opin ion, itself is so unsettled and divided on all these questions, that a clear opinion and a firm decision, as to what is practicable or would be popular when mooted in the Parliament and in the Press, is almost impossible for any Minister to guess. Free trade is probably the only question upon which the country is unanimous, in its opinion as far as a clear working majority of induential parties is concerned. Protectionists themselves are

partially converted to the free trade policy, and look to

other means for compensation for the losses they be lieve they have sustained.

In this dilemma, Ministers are making what they can of incidental questions to divert the public mind as long as possible from fundamental questions. The Duke of Wellington has furnished them for weeks past with an all-absorbing incident of public gossip and inquiry. His life and death and burial; his character, career and fortune; his merits and defects, his honors and his numerous offices; his private sayings and peculiarities; everything in fact, which could be thought of or imagined, has been publicly discussed in every shape and way to occupy the public mind until the meeting of Parliament in November next; and even then his funeral will occupy all the world, both in and out of Parhament during the period of ten or (welve days. Some of the high and noble friends of the late Duke, are even lecturing to the common people on the character and merits of the illustrious warrior and statesman. Last week the Earl of Ellesmore delivered a lecture in the court house at Worsley "On the Life and Character of the Duke." The noble Earl stated that it was now nearly thirty years since he was first distinguished by the friendship of the Duke of Wellington. During that lengthened period he had maintained an uninterrupted social intercourse. To him he was indebted on one occasion for the loan of his favorite seat at Stathfieldsaye; and on another, during an entire winter, with him for the occupancy of the still more famous Wal mer Castle, where he had pessed many hours enlightened and instructed by converse with his noble friend. In contracting the character of the Duke of Wellington with the distinguished statesmen of the early part of George III's reign, he could not avoid pointing out one trait which marked every action from his first entry to public life until his death, viz : his single hearted de votion to the interests of his country. What the noble Earl means by this, is not very clear, unless it be that other statesmen of that time were not so narrowly and exclusively devoted to the interests of England slone, regardless of the interests of other countries, or that Wellington was more disinterested than they, in serving the interests of his country without regard to his own private interests. I presume the latter was the meaning of the lecturer's remark. The achle Earl then says that in another point the late Duke was worthy of all admiration, and that was his generous treatment of those whom he op-On one occasion the noble Earl took the liberty of inquiring of the Duke, whom His Grace cousidered the greatest military hero of whom we had record, and his reply was, Hannibal; but of Hannibal, beyond the fact of his being a distinguished warrior, we had few memorials of his life and character. We knew that he loved Carthage, but we also knew that he hated Rome as much as he loved Carthage; and in this respect even our most distinguished naval hero, Nelson himself, formed a marked contrast to Wellington; is while the one was a scourge to all the enemies of our country, the other was like the watch-dog of England, ileat and respectful to all friends, but excerly ready to pounce upon every foe. In private life, the noble loc and good name of another than the Duke, "who neve could be betrayed into an envious or naguarded ex

This, I think, is really a very noble trait in the late Duke's character, and one which denotes a very su-perior mind. But let us follow the locturer, who says: Another characteristic might be usused, that he serapulously avoided the perusal of all historical criticians upon his battles. These he never could be induced to rend, and the reason for his indifference was to be foun! in his desire to avoid all public condict and newspaper contradiction." Many other fine traits of character were given, by the lecturer, but it would be tedious to dwell upon them here. I may mention, however, that immense preparations are being made in London for of November. All the great cities in the Kingdom are proposing to creet monuments to the memory of the departed Duke, and Manchester slone, the other day, subscribed £7,000 in a few hours for that purpose. The discontented Irich are not so loud and universal in their Ireland, Political antipathy, however, has blinde lithern to his real merit, and made them partial and anjust in their appreciation of his character. The Irish temp of soured into a mania; and no wonder, when we think of what the people and the country have caducal, A recent English traveler in the West of Ireland gives a heart-rending account of the people and their general desertion of their homes, "A more important difference in the country at large, or in the district in question, (County Mayo,) cannot well be imagined," says this writer, " for the change is, from being stocked with men, women and children, to being stocked with sheep and cetile. "By what means is the change effected i" he con-

pression of opinion even toward the declared on any

tinues-"By very simple ones," he replies." 'The whole population of a district many miles in extent are simply turned out into the roads to go where they please, and live or die as they can. * seems to be in the ejecting landlords a very happy state of indifference to the question what be the people. I inquired anxiously where the people were gone to, who, a few months ago, inhabited there districts, lately thickly populated, and now stoutly defended (on the plea of necessity) the proceedince in question, that some of them (who had a little property) were gone to America; that many were in mion workhouses; that some were in the lower parts of the great towns of England, Scotland and ireland,

but that, in his opinion, the greater part of them were The Times has a very remarkable article on this subject in to-day's impression, in which it arraigns the trish landlords and their vices, but can devise no re-nely except a paltry and really absurd attempt to palliate the evil, by forcing the landlords to pay rates to maintain the poor, which rates they often fail to pay; but that is an abuse ; and "the abuse," says The Times, "only proves the utter impossibility of dealing with a population in which all classes, high and low, are so blind to considerations of probity and bonor. Such a state of things, however, cannot be dealt with from a distance, without the sid of close observers and active agents on the spot. Here are the points to be inquired into : Can the evicted families get admission into the union workhouses! Are they housed, fed and clothed there as poor people ought to be in a Christian country : Do the proprietors pay up their rates, or are they still swindling the British public? These are the proper heads of inquiry, and we do notask as if we expected the answers to be satisfactory; but if they are, then we must say the grievance of these evictions is very much diminished." the only practical remody The Times can device for irighgrievances; and it justifies it on the ground of English "Our village peasantry," says The Times, "are justled about from cottage to cottage, or from cot tage to no cottage at all, as freely and with as little repard to their personal tastes and conveniences as if we were removing our pigs, cows and horses from one sty or shed to another. If they cannot get a house over their bends they go to the Union, and are distributedthe men in one part, the wife in another, and the children again somewhere else. That is a settled thing. Our peasantry bear it, or, if they can't bear it, they die, and there is an end of it on this side of the grave : though bow it will stand at the great audit, we leave an 'English Catholic' to imagine. We only mean to say that in

England the work has been done; cottiers have been

exterminated; small holdings abolished; the process of

eviction rendered superfluous; the landlord's word

workhouse, and all without a shot, or a bludgeon, or a missile being heard of." And this is what the Times calls treating the poor people of England as "poor people ought to be housed, fed and clothed in a Christian country.

This is the socialism of the landlords, as a class, in England and Ireland. It is a leveling system, as far as leveling down the poor is concerned. The socialism of the poor is not near so bad; though many of the poorer classes in Europe have taken lessons from their landlords and propounded theories of leveling down the rich. Where all this will end it is difficult to say. The Derby ministry is puzzled, and no wonder.

HUGH DOHERTY.

HAVANA.

The Crescent City. The Express learns from Washington that official information has been received at the Department of State from the Spanish Minister, which may be relied on as accurate, to wit:

State from the Spanish Minister, which may be relied of as securate, to wit:

That a law in regulation of the Island of Cuba forbids the entrance of any vessel into the port of Havana after the entrance of any vessel into the port of Havana after the entrance of any vessel into the port of Havana after the to fire upon any vessel attempting to enter the port in violation of this requisition or law.

On the occasion of the arrival of the Crescent City on the 14th ult., she entered the port within the prohibited hours, notwithstanding, as is alleged, that she was halled three times, and required to desist. The sentinels, whose particular duty it was to fire upon a vessel under these circumstances, have been imprisoned for failing to perform their duty on this occasion, and the Governor-General of the Island informed Mr. Conkling, the American Minister to Mexico, on his visit to the island, that he had given peremptory orders that, should an attempt again be made by the commander of the Crescent City to enter the port of Havana at an emissyful hour, she should be fired upon from the Moro Castle.

at an unlewful hour, she should be fired upon from the More Castle.

The Spanish Minister has also communicated to the Department of State a copy of a letter from the Governor-General of Cuba to himself, from which it appears that the suspension of the order of the Governor-Guereal, forbidding the entrance into the port of Havana of the Crescent City, if Lieur, Porter or Purser Smith should be on board, was not designed by the Governor-Guereal to be a permanent suspension, as understood by Mr. Conkling, but to apply only to the then next expected arrivel of that vessel.

It has also learnt that the Spanish Minister has in his

arrival of that vessel.

It has also learnt that the Spanish Minister has in his present on a deposition sworn to by Furser Smith, that he has never written anything derogatory of the Government of Cuica, nor communicated any information estemated to injure that Government; in short, that he is cridities of all the charges alleged against him.

Whether this information has reached the Governor-General of Cula we cannot say, but the deposition was under some time goo.

ROSTON

Mourning for Mr. Webster-Soutag and the Parsons-Politics-New Views of General

Currespondence of The E. Y. Tribune. Bosron, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852.

Boston seems like a workshop that has lost its bess. It is a powerful busy city. The people look wizened and murly. They seem to mourn for Mr. Webster with a relish. One cannot help feeling there is a dash of spite toward the Scott Whigs and Free Sollers in the prolonged and obtrusive manifestations and trappings of wee every where visible. But Boston can afford all these demonstrations. Black combric and white cotton are cheap in this manufacturing center The hotels and various public buildings are still clad in the habiliments of moerning. The pillars in front of the Trement and Revere Houses look like huge barber's poles, only that black takes the place of red in the In one place, however, these insignia are abundantly scemly and appropriate. This is the Custom House. The mourning in this extensive building is sincere. Unmistakable marks of grief site there on every countenance-barring of course, the visages of the small sprinkling of Loco-Focos that the clomency of Collector Greely has allowed to remain, and whose apprehension of removal are now dissipated. To whatever other place time may bring bealing, the gricfs of the Custom House will know to assunging. Let the black cambric white cotton remain there till the fourth of March at least!

Sontag is delighting the people of this America Athens. The godly people go by day, and the ungul-ly by night, to her concerts. The clergy have been to hear her once, under the sunlight, and have come out in a card and publicly thanked the songstress for the another invitation. But besides, where the pastor says the church and congregation follow. The clergy know how to get a second invitation, and so does Sontag know how to get full houses by night. Soning knows a thing or two-so do the Boston clergy. Mariness will be more fashionable after this, in this solid old town, and concerts bereafter be deemed evangeliest.

The political future of the State is overhung by The members of the Legislature elect are ju about equally divided between Walgs and Coalitionists, There are 200 members chosen. Probably out of the 212 remaining, 125 will be finally elected. Of these the Hunker Loco-Focos expect to get with what they now hope to hold the belance of power in the Legislature There is a chance that they may. But there is a better chance that the Coshiconists will have control of both branches. In this event Mann will be elected Gov. ernor, and Mr. N. P. Banks, or some other Collitionist of Democratic antecedents, chosen Senator. "Things were worse at Arcola." Mann is not a man to be altogether objected to, and so one-half of the country Whiles of Massachusetts think. But if the dire event of his election should come to pass, will not Boston hide beneath a double shroud and utterly refuse to be comforted v 16 Horace Mana should become Governor of the Commonwealth so soon as this after the events which have letely marked his career, how loudly would the ismention sound - "horror on horror's head

But there are all sorts of speculations affoat, as to what may happen at the election to fill vacancies. The Whigs hope to elect Clifford Governor by the aid of the Hunker Loco Focos, and to give the go-by to the Senator until nest year. Or they may succeed entirely on their own book. But the action of Boston in the Presidential election has so incensed the country Whige that it is almost too much to expect it. The country Whigs are sufficiently blood thirsty to be willing to knife the Pierce Whigs and Webster Whigs without shedding a tear. And they know there is no way they can so of fectually blanch their countenances and appal their spirits as to allow things to go so as that Mann will be elected Governor.

accumulates!

The Pierce Whigs of this city think they have the ear of the President elect, and that he will give the country a conservative and satisfactory administration. It is not to be doubted that some pilgrimages to Concord have been made from leading rivoles in this vicinity, and that General Pierce has announced views of policy by no means discreditable to him, and has signified his de sire and determination to administer the Government upon national rather than upon partizan grounds. Upon one thing of importance he has expressed decided views: these are that the Tariff question should be takenout of party politics and be settled upon a satisfactory basis, by the yielding of extreme views upon all The Senstorial Committee on the Revenue Frauds, appointed at the last session, consisting of Gen. James, Gen. Shields, and Mr. Bright, have lately been here, and of course visited the President elect. That Committee will not report in favor of any revision of the Tariff at this session. It is not unlikely, however, that Mr. Pierce will, in his inaugural address, intimate the opinions we have here ascribed to him, and foreshedow the policy indicated by the decisrations to which we have alluded.

Philadelphia News Items.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 15, 1852. The annual election for Directors of the Banks

The annual election for Directors of the Banks of this City took place this morning.

One of our very vigilant police officers arrested the driver of a show-wagon in this city last evening, thinking by driving too fast he was choking two Rocky Mountain points that were treating in the rearrof the wagon with their heads aimset to the ground. At the police office this morning the watchman was compelled to lauch himself at the helicitons mistike he had made, as the man was driving fast to escape the crowd that naturally would hang around the animals, which were trotting in their usual way, with their heads down. The driver was discharged.

A deadly fight with firearms took also since the

made law ; the refuge of the discontented reduced to a | ever.

pelice of the district, who had been on duty all night, and were fagged out, retired, some to their houses and others to the Station-House, for rest, thinking that there would be no farther attempt to disturb the peace. In this, though they were greatly mistaken. The rioters, taking advantage of their absence, stole a march on them.

them.

One party hidd in wait, and then raising a false alarm of fire as quietly as possible, drew the other into the ambuscade. Numerous shots were fired, and the wonder is that so few persens were hurt. The officers heard of the row just in time to be too late to secure the daring offenders.

is that so ter between the daring the row just in time to be too late to secure the daring offenders.

This occurrence proves that as long as the present volunteer fire system is continued, with such bad matter volunteer fire system is continued, with such bad matter in as a large majority of the companies is, at present, rail as a large majority of the companies is, at present, and to only to run with them to all the fires, and back, but to dog and watch them from sandown to sunrise, wherever they go, until they are safe in their homes and sound asleep! There is no trusting them awake for a moment. A deplorable state of things, certainly.

This morning George Heaton, of Pottsville, received from the Marchal of Police watches, jewelry, cutlery, fancy articles, &c. to the amount of about \$2,500. The store of Mr. Heaton was robbed of this property on the night of the 6th inst. The stolen goods were recovered by officer Russell, in Baltimore, on Saturday. The thief, A. B. Brown, alias Adams, was arrested last wock, by others Dougherty and McDaniels, of the Richmond Division of the Consolidated Police. The prisoner has been taken to Schuylkill County for trial. A femile, reputed to be his wife, who is implicated in the, robberry, was arrested in Baltimore and brought to this city. She has also been taken to Pottaville.

The first show of the season here has fallen.

The first snow of the season here has fallen. We had quite a flurry yesterday afternoon. To-day the weather looks and feels snowy.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14, 1352.

Independence Hall, in Camden, was fired by an incendiary this morning. It was occupied by the In-dependence Fire Co., the Order of Good Fellows, and other public societies, all of whom sustained serious loss. apportus was saved.

The corner stone of the Moyamensing Literary Institute was laid yest rday by Gov. Bigler. Bishop Potter and Judge Kelley delivered appropriate addresses. The young lady who dropped dead, at the corner of 7th and Green sts., on Thursday afternoon, has been recognized as Maria Bickel. The deceased had in the immediate neighborhood.

Patrick Shields, employed as a waiter at the

Girard House, fell from the second story of that build-ing yesterday afternoon, while engaged in washing the windows. Shields was badly injured by the fall. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hoseigh.

Yesterday morning Deputy U.S. Mar-Testerday morning Deputy U.S. M. shall Jenkins, and officer Seed, arrested, at a house Schulkill Frontst, near Arch, two men assaud to Wilson and Henry R. Bavis, on the charge of tering spurious gold dollars. The accusat run the tack way, and Wilson throw into the cospositor of counteriest bills. The spurious many way was recovered consisted of one \$5 bill, purpling to be of the Salem Barking Company; in £2 notes of the Harrisbury Bank; one \$1 bill of Lancaster Bank, and some maney of the Western Bartis priseners were compountly bell by the Mayorin fault of \$1,000 ceds. They were afterward talken up the United States Court, as demonstrated in default or \$2.

1 To Mr. Cates, alawyer, in his 75th year, an relimited (Harvard College, deel suddenly at fi-es, on Torodry last. He had been nawell for a s, but recovered sufficiently to vote on Monday, ency named by was found deed in its best.

> To the Ladles of New-York. THE BETTER WAY.

Has Woman a profession? Certainly she line; and its duties, in dignity and importance, yould to those of none of the professions of men.

The training of the human mind in childhood and youth-the case of the human body in infancy and sickniss-and the conservation of the family state-th are the distinctive duties of Woman's profession. is Women's profession made honorable like th

fessions of the other sex f Certainly not. What lady of high position and education would dess driven by poverty, become the educator of young children as a profession, for which to receiv compensation as her brothers are compensated in their

What lady of this class would engage as the nurse of infancy or of the sick for compensation, as men cagage in their professions?
Above all, what haly would become a dones.

sistent in a family, without deeming it the depth of si gradation? Notit is the great aim of the humbler chance so to

rise as to be entirely exempt from the performance of these duties, while in their ostimation the torus while is nearly synonymous with the expression "one was With the other sex it is very different. Every l-

ducement is thrown around these most importaduties to tempt all classes to seek them. Although nine-teeths of our hwyers, physicians and clorgymus never attain high places or secure such wealth as other

And why? Because they are made hon mable sure passport to the first class in society. How have these professions been made honorable?

course of education, on moderate terms, to all who Is there any reason why the same method should not be employed to render the duties of Woman's profes-

sion honerable? Suppose there were, now, three or four hundred endewed institutions for Woman, as their are college and professional schools for Men, and that there was hundreds of professional chairs to which Women could aspire as instructors of her own sex in their most sacred duties, and that to attain these high honors on the connected emolument a woman must be qualified both theoretically and practically to give scientific and experimental lectures on the three departments of Wenuan's profession-the training of the haman mind -the care of the human body-and the acrive round of domestic duties-would not the same stimulus exist lead Woman to honor her profession and to prepare herself for it, that now excites her brothers to seek the

liberal professions t Why should Woman seek the professions of Man? Would it not be better to revise and dignify her own? Is there not enough work for Woman in her own profersion? The Census shows that there are now over two willians of children who have no trackers at allwhile there are probably as many more under the care

men who are far better qualified for other callings. Four millions of children not taught at all, or taught by men less qualified than wemen for such duties! Here is work enough for an hundred thousand semen-to say nothing of the other departments of Woman's profes-

These remarks are designed to direct attention to an effort soon to be made by the ladies of this City, which sims at once to elevate Woman's profession and to educate the millions of neglected children of our country.

The details cannot now be presented. The cim all will approve. Wise and efficient women are engaged in carrying it forward, and the names of those selected as managers are pledged that the measures to be adopted will be both judicious and practical.

SKETCHES OF LECTURES. THE NEW-ENGLAND COURSE. King Henry the Fourth.

BY REV. H. N. HUDSON.

The Second Lecture in the New-England Ceurse was delivered last evening at the Brooklyn stitute, by Rev. H. N. Hudson, of Northampton. Mass., his subject being Shakspere's King Heary the Fourth, Belingbroke, Glendower, Hotspur, and Prince Hal. The Hall was much better filled than on the evening of the last Lecture. In commencing, the Lecturer spoke as follows :

The first and second parts of Shakspere's King Henry the Fourth was written in 1507, when the author was in his thirty-third year. They were published separately; the first part five times—the second, once during the post's life. Both parts also reappeared in the division o The annual election for Directors of the Banks of this City took place this morning.

One of our very vigilant police officers arrested the driver of a show-wagon in this city last evening, thinking by driving too fast he was casking two Rocky Mountain pontes that were tretting in the rearest the police office this morning in the watchman was compelled to laugh himself at the indicrons mistake he had made, as the man was driving fast to escape the crowd that naturally would hang around the animals, which were tretting in their usual way, with their heads down.

The driver was discharged.

A deadly fight with direarms took place in the castern part of Kensington, shout daylight yesterday morning, between the adherants of some three or four fire companies. The fight was stiended with the wonding of several of the beliggerants. It seems there had been a number of alarms of fire during the previous night, at all of which parties of rewdies in Kensington thowed a disposition to rice.

The last asiam occurred about 5 o'clock. After it was ever, and the firemen had housed their apparents, the

ter, and Hotspur. The rightful heir to the crown, next after Richard, was Mortimer, Earl of March; a younglast, who, with a younger brother, the King held in custody. Sir Edmund Mortimer, uncle to the young Earl of March, being sent against Lord Gray, of Ruthven, his forces were utterly broken and he himself taken and put into prison by Glendower, where the King suffered him to be, lest, as the natural guartian of the young Earl, he might attempt to assert the rights of his nephew. Shakspere, however, following Holinshod, makes the Earl himself to have been Glendowers prisoner.

And it is remarkable that Hume has fallen into the same mistake. Glendower, proved himself one of the boldest and most enterprising warriors of the age. After Mortimer's defeat and expitivity, the King led three powerful armies against him, and was as often bailed by the valor, as by the policy of the Welchman, who, chaling his approaches when he could not resist them, sought to wear out his patience by a protracted warfare. The King finally gave up, leaving Glendower unconquered; but still consoled himself with the idea that he yielded not to the arms but to the arts of his adversary; so that the poet is historically correct in masking Glendower say:

"Three times hath Henry Bolingbroke male head Arainst me: Thrice from the banks of Wye, And sandy bottom?'s Serven have I sent him Bootless home, and weather-beaten back."

Passing on, the lecturer proceeded to analyze the

Passing on, the lecturer proceeded to analyze the character of Hotspur, and remarked that he was a general favorite; whether from something in himself, or the injustice of the King, we must sympathize with him. Nor is it without reluctance that we allow the Prince to usurp his place in our regards. The King ruled by power: Hotspur, by emphasis and stress, His speech is steeped every where with the poetry of the sword. He is charged with the electricity of chivalry ; in so much that you cannot touch him without receiving a shock. He is irracible, with a rough and passionate soul, and great strength of mind. When he once gets agoing, nothing but exhaustion can stop him, His wife, too, is of the true Shapsperian stamp. In her gentleness, there is much strength; and his bravery is not without gentleness.

In speaking of Gleniower, the lecturer remarked that he was no ordinary cuthusinst. A man of wild imagination-yet, he has much practical skill; and his behavior in the disputes of Hotspur, approves him as much superior in the external qualities of a gentleman, as he is more superstitious; and amply justifies what

Mortimer says of him:

"In faith he is a worthy sentleman:
Exceedingly well-read, and profited:
In strange concealments valiant as a flon
And wondrows affable,
And as bountiful as mines of India."

The lecturer spoke of Prince Hal, and remarked that his character was admirably depicted in that passage of

Vernon's comments:

"Not by my soal, I never in my life,
Did hear a challenge usged more modestly," &c.
He slao spoke at some length of Bolinbroke, character izing him as a wily politician; but we have not room to follow him further.

Mr. Hudson lestures in the same place next Tuesday evening, upon the character of Falsisif. The fourth lecture in the course is to be delivered by Hon, Horacc Mann, subject "Woman."

HOPE CHAPEL LECTURES.

Wemanhood. BY MAS. ELIZABETH DAKES SMITH.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, on Monday evening delivered the third of her new series of Lectures at Hope Chapel, to a very large and elite audience. Her ubject was Wemanhood, and the able manner in which she handled it elicited well merited applause.

The Lecturer commenced by remarking that it might be a subject of inquiry whether the spirit of Protestantism be not of that entirely masculing character; that it is opposed to the highest recognition of Womanhood-that certain it is, since the days of the great Refermer, while the sphere of Man has been much enlarged, that of Woman has gradually become more circumscribed; that while in past ages she has been the Prie-tess at the altar, and the Sybil upon the triped, conver ant with mysteries, and inspired with divine oracles; while she has struck the harp with impessioned melody, and poured forth the songs of heroes while the Olympic games, and the laurel crown of the capitol have been opened to her in ages past, our intellectual ers, our age of gold and silver, for such is Commerce, has had the effect to consign Woman more and more within the preciners of the marsery, until she is little better than a ball room firt, or a household supernumerary, to sew on buttons, scold the servants and whip the children.

Formerly talent and beauty were hailed as divine gifs, and the fuller their power, the greater the glow of homage they inspire—now the talent finds little opportunity of expression except in the columns of a magazine, in the opera or at the theater; or the urgency of a Caudle lecture ; while the beauty must waste itself on the desert sir of watering places, cased in three new dresses a day, and daily inspected through the lorg sette. Oh! most lame and impotent conclusion to the pagenetry of former days, when woman moved no les the queen of thought than of beauty; when custom and public opinion justified the full exercise of her faculties; when to be feminine was not to be endwarfed, and to Chiefly by endored institutions that secure the highest | be loved it was not essential to be imbecile.

We may not desire to return to those days, though we may confess honestly to ourselves as did Desi mona, and "wish heaven had made as such a man, how jualously we would discuss the merits of an An tony, a Bayard, a Petrarch or Napoleon, and how I used to rejeice over Plato without a rival; while one of our nost theid and gentle scholars confessed she could only ove a Blue Beard, or a pirate, and in after years I found her cas of the most incorrigible termagants. With a voice low and soit, the "excellent thing in woman," she concealed a nature that was crafty, treacherous and sindictive; showing that it is bardly possible to fore tell the future blossoming of the girl.

The fair lecturer here remarked, that her object was to incite her sex to awake to the true spirit of the age and not be behind their brothers in seizing upon the best truth commonsurate therewith.

What is the modern fine woman to do to escape ter vacuity? She may be ever so profound a polemic but there is no inquisition to give a last thrift of to nacity to her opinions, and no burning stake to reward her constancy with the pange of martyrdom. The swards of Art and Literature are uncertain; and ev they leave a large portion of our sex, who, with sound heads, clear, proside understandings, and a most energetic use of language, have no field in which these ficulties may be harmoniously exercised. I am for from believing that the amount of intellect is at all in favor of the other sex. But our domestic avocation, and the forever iterated sehisimess of the men in as setting that the hearth-tone is the only sphere of woman, has made her exercise her latellest sparingly, with a sort of beg-pardon air, for being gifted of God but the truth is, women can be philosophers, poetcritics and estronomers, and at the same time be mosexcellent wives and mothers, while fathers thus endewed are remiss in their domestic duties; and let me assure you I have known many a man to achieve a reputation in this way by keeping his wife's talents in the background and presenting himself in the fore ground.

As women I do not see that we are grown any great wronge-up disabilities are mostly of our own creating; and such as are not of our own creating, have been consequent upon imperfect civil and social organi-

Women are level with human progress; but human progress is retarded, and good hindered by their disa olities, let these arise from what source they may. Man has not wantenly or wittingly betrayed his trust

but he has done it ignorantly. In the ordering of human affairs he has denied us an utterance except in the nursery, and as a race he has divorced himself from the feminine persion of humanity in all the momentous interests of life. Most especially in our country, we are not met cordially, candidly in every department, out of the nursery; we are pretected only in the maternal relations, we despair of justice in any other. If a man wishes a job of work done cheap, he employs a woman f behas a had hill to pass off, he gives it to a woman; if he has a fit of the sullens, he shows it to a woman; if he has any petty trick or low abuse that would cost him a libel suit or a broken head if practiced upon a man, he gives a woman the benefit of it, because there is no re-dress for her.

This ignoring of the woman element in the expesience of this world, has been the secret of its disorders; and it is this woman-element, whether it come in the feminine act of men's mind, or the masculine action of women's, which shall redeem the world. It constitutes the two phases of an object, making a perfect whole; therefore do I enter a plea not for sex, but for our kind; not for woman, but for our humanity.

The fair speaker then proceeded to show that the weak man and the ignorant man coght to have no | the canepy.

more privileges than the weak woman and the ignorant woman; that if intellect fall either to men or women, it should be recognized according to its quality, and no according to sex.

The Webster Pageant.

The Funeral Pageant, in honor of the late Secretary, came off yesterday, with the happy circumstance of a fair and cool day and dry streets to favor it. So far as the people at home were concerned, it was tolerably but not generally aided. The decorations and mottoes on the line of march were confined chiefly to the hotels; a few of the prominent merchants made the usual signs, but their example was not contagious. We give the greater portion of the inscriptions, as

gathered by our reporters: In front of No. 45 Broadway, there were the follow ing inscriptions:

Alas! the Defender of the Constitution is now no more.
"I still live," said his mortal lips this day—
"I still live" would his spirit-voice now say. The store No. 119 Broadway, had upon it the follow-

ing: "I shall stand by the Union, and by all who stand "I shall do justice to the whole country in all I say, and act for the good of the whole country in all that

I stand up to the Constitution-I need no other plat-[Daniel Webster's Speech, July 17, 1850.

The whole front of the building was decorated. In front of No. 117 Broadway, in addition to the usual decoration of mourning, there was a bust of Webster shrouded is crape, and beneath it the inscription : "I still live."
The American Hotel was heavily draped with the

badges of mourning, and the front decorated with a large painting of Mr. Webster, with the shadow of Washing ton on the back ground; on the left an angel was direct ing a boy to look up at the deceased statesman, while the Goddess of Liberty on the right was mourning the Nation's loss. Beneath the figure of Mr. Webster, was inscribed "The great heart of America beats heavily at the portals of his grave;" and still lower, in large letters 'I still live." Under the painting, the busts of Clay, Washington and Webster were arrayed with drapery to

propriately clad in mourning. No. 231 Breadway was tastefully draped in mourning had a bust of Webster in the background, and the follow ing inscription was affixed to the awning-rail: "His spirit has arisen to a greater influence than when eased in mor

In the front of No. 233 were displayed "The Defender of the Constitution," "A world mourns his loss," "Men Die; Principles Live," Also the busts of Callioun, Webster and Clay, with two tablets, upon which were ineribed "Vera Pro Gratis" and "I Still Live."

In front of the Printers' Library was displayed, on a black ground bespansled with silver stars, the words, The Defender of the Constitution," "He Sloops-Yet

The Browlway Thester bore the following inscription "Yes, then are Freedom's now, and Funn's, One of the two, the immortal names, That were not born to die."

The front of No 25 Park-row was decorated with a last of Mr. Webster, and the figure of an angel in the act of placing upon his head a wreath of laurel helosed in a beautiful black canopy, and the words. "We never shall look of on his like again,

inscribed beneath. At No. 21 Park-row, appeared the interiptions, "The great least of a nation throbs heavily at the por-ic of his grave."

e of his grave."
Let him he regarded as the most noble corse that
or herald did fellow to his nem." In front of No. 15 Park row the simple words

were displayed in large letters. The inscription, &c., which was over the entrance to the Aster House, was surrounded with heavy folds of black, and the entrance was also bung in black. In the center was a bust of Daniel Webster, and the following

inscriptions:
"While he lived he did what he could to support the Constitution of his country."

Constitution of his country,"

"I still like."

A superior and commanding human intellect, a truly great man; when Heaven youches so rore a gal, it is not a temperary flowe burning bright for awaile, and then expiring, giving also e to returning darkness. It is rather a figurent heart, as well as rathant hight, with power to enkindle the common mass of the human mixel, so that when it glammers in its own decay, and finally goes out in death, no night follows, but at leaves the world at light, all on five, from the potent counted of its own stirit."

The front of store No. 194 Broadway, the inscrip-

The Constitution, it must be maintained," appeared quite prominent.

In front of Barmon's Museum there was the figure of Mr. Webster in his usual attire, surrounded by the Sational flag, shrouded in crape, with the inscription Defender of the Constitution,"

urrounded with eilver stars beneath the tableau. In front of No. 202 Broadway, bosides a tasteful arrangement of festoons and resettes, the names of Washington and Webster were conspicuously displayed, and beneath a representation of a mariner's compass, with the needle pointing North East, and within cundary of the initials, N. S. and E. W., the motto:

Here was also a bust of Webster, with the motto:

'I still live.' In frest of No 5 Park-row, a white pyramid was erected in the center of the second story, with a bust of Webster resting on a square base in front, bearing his name, and beneath the same, the words

"Being dead, yet speaketh."

Over which was perched the American Eagle, holdup the drapery that completed the tableau. The upper windows of the building were decorated with featoons

and resettes of black and white. The Irving House was draped in appropriate style

and so was Stewart's murble store, opposite.

At No. 333 Broadway were the mottoes: "The late Hou, Daniel Webster. Search the land of living men, where will you find his like again," "The Defender of the American Constitution. The great heart of America throbs heavily at the portals of

The Broadway House was heavily draped in mourning. The New-Haven House No. 412 Broadway, was drape if with festuons, and across the street in front, was suspended a black dag, upon which was inscribed in white etters. Independence Chapter O. U. A.

"Spirit of sympathy from beaven descend, Columbia veeps! a nation means his end." In front of No. 398 Broadway, a life-like bust of Webster, surrounded by the national flags of America, Eng. land and France, the whole within a canopy of black,

and inclosed within an iron railing. In the front the Collamore House, corner of Broadway and Spring st., the bust of Webster was tastefully eu-

shrouded with National flags and mourning drapery. The front of St. Nicholas Hotel was tastefully draped in mourning, and in the conter of the balcony was uspended the inscription, "We thank God for giving

the World a Webster." Capt. De Groot's Hotel, northwest corner of Broadway, was one of the best decerated on the oceasion. Elevated above the center of the balcony there was a tableau, consisting of a bust of the lamented Stateaman, with a wreath of orange leaves around his brow, under a canopy composed of national flags surmounted by an eagle. Beneath the bust was suspended a pall of black relvet, upon which was inscribed in large letters of sil-

Along the upper edge of the pall and balcony plumes of black and white feathers were arranged, presenting an imposing effect.

Metropolitan Hotel was handsomely ornamented and hisplayed three dags at half mast, trimmed with crape. In front of No. 514 Broadway an urn, draped in white and jet drops, resembling a weeping willow bending over it. On the center of the urn, the word "Web-

The Headquarters of the Seventh Company of the National Guard, corner of Grand-st, and Broadway, was testefully decorated. In the center there was a bust of Webster surrounded by silver stors on a black ground, and beneath it the inscription :

"I wish no other epitaph than this: 'While he lived he did all he could to support the Constitution of his On the left, a tablet, upon which was inscribed:
"Born July 18, 1782. Died Oct. 24, 1852. Represent-

On the right of the bust another tablet bore the inscrip-Senator, 1829. Senator, 1845. Secretary of State,

The front of No. 536 Broadway was completely draped in black, and in the center a canopy seventeen feet high, surmounted by the American eagle, holding in its claws the Constitution. There was an ura

The following inscriptions appeared conspicuously in front of No. 563 Broadway : "We mourn that Sun whose brilliant light,

Shone o'er our happy home, We mourn that Mountain sunk from sight, That ocean dried-that spirit gone. "That spirit in heaven forever lives—so may his memory on earth endure" Headquarters of City Guard displayed the follow-

ing inscription:

"The patriotic heart is now quiet;
The lover of the Constitution is at rest."

No. 616; Broadway was inscribed-"Though lost in death, to memory dear,"
In front of a store in Broadway, opposite Astor-place, the bust of Webster was surmounted by the inscription. Mortalitate relicia, vivit immortalitate indutus,"

and beneath was inscribed,
"He was not for a day, but for all time." The front of the Irving Literary Union Rooms bore

the following inscription:
"Daniel Webster-

Nature doth mourn for thee. There is no need for man to strike his plaintive tyre and fail, as fail he must, if he attempts thy peakse," At No. 68 Chatham st., a bust of Mr. Webster, with a wreath of evergreen around his brow, was displayed,

with the inscription : "I still live." "Thus speke thou, with thy latest breath, Child of eternity, transcendent soul, Fame has written high up in her rell

Thy name imperchabl In front of Tammany Heli the busts of Clay, Calhoun and Webster were arranged, with the following inseription beneath them :

"The Democratic Party reverse the memory of the Great American Stateman, who on the 7th of March, 1850, extinguished the Wilmot Provise," THE PROCESSION.

The Military were cut in full force, as a matter of course, in pur-nance of the order of the Major-General Many of the companies were in winter uniform, and

looked remarkshly well. After the roldiery came the Funeral Car, bearing the symbolicum, &c. The Fafayette Fastleers formed the Guard of Honor for the occurion. The Car was drawn by eight gray horses, caparisoned in black, and their heads decked with plumes composed of black and white feathers. They were led by as many grooms ap-

The platform of the Car was seventeen feet long and

eight and a helf wide. In the center of this platform a dais or bier was constructed, upon which the Ura rested. This second platform was ten feet long, four feet in width, and elevated one foot above the first Both platforms were cover d with velvet and properly trimmed. A canopy was erected over the platform supported by a post at each corner; and under the canopy, on the center of the dais, stood the large gilt Ura, emblemetical of the place where rest the remains of the late Sesterman-bearing upon each side the in scription, "Wessers," and shrouled with crape. Behind the Urn was a large bronze eagle holding an ever green wreath in his beak, over the Urn. The canopy was covered with tile's cloth, appropriately trimmed, and extended in ample folds to the corners of the platform and enveloping the columns by which it was supported. Within, the campy was composed of the American fleg, so religisted that it formed a covering to the urn. The campy was capped by a dome representing the Temple of Liberty, and surmounted by a representation of an American eagle shreaded in craps and holding in his back an evarereen wreath. From the sides of the main platform a drapery of black cloth bung like a curtain to the ground It was decorated by bands of aliver face hid on in diamond form, and interspersed with stars formed of the same materials. On each side of this drspery in the center was represented a shield, on which were the initials "D. W." The highth of the car from the ground to the cords on the top of the dome was twenty

Accompanying were thirty-one pull-bearers, and next came the Mayor and Aldermen in carriages, with beir guests, portions of the municipal authorities of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, and Newark There were also a number of distinguished civilians and military men, and City and County officers, in

two feet.

A number of stages, trimmed with mourning, and leaded with members of the Veteran Corps, came next in order; and after them followed the New England Society, in full numbers, with their banner. them the Democratic and Whig General Committees marched in unison.

Of the hundred and twenty fire companies in this City, only two were represented in the procession. Of the hundreds of societies of Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Masons, Good Fellows, &c., Se, not one appeared; nor (except the New-England) a single one of the scores of social and professional organizations which distinguish the metropolis. A fair

representation of the United Americans closed the line. The reute of the procession was down Broadway from where the various divisions fell into line, and from the City Hell, around the Park, up Chatham and the Bowery to Astor place thence down Broadway to the the line of the military opened and the mainder of the procession passed through to the frost of the City Hall, where the dignitaries and their guests alighted, and the various companies were dismifrom the line, while minute guns, fired in front of the City Hall, closed the ceremonies for the day.

THE OBSTION.

This was delivered at Metropolitan Hall, by James T. Brady, Esq., before an audience specially invited by the Common Council. The oration refers to the solemnity of the occasion, the deep sorrow of the City. asserts that the occasion disproves the maxim-that republice are ungrateful and bestows a more enviable gratitude than any station could have given to the deceased. Mr. Brady eulogized Mr. Webster's boyhood, his youth, his choice of a profession, his labors at the bar and in the Cabinet, his private life, his speeches and lectures, &c , especially the lecture before the Historical Fociety last winter, as a rare evidence of scholarship. Mr. Webster's powerful but simple style was next alladed to and praised. Mr. Brady then considered the Secretary's career as a statesman, noticed many of the leading points in his long and important services to the country, especially his devotion to the Union. Having commended the lessons of Mr. Webster's life as models for the imitation of young men, the speaker introduced the forgotten dangers of the Union once more, then the last hours of the lamented deceased, then Mr. Webster's diplomatic talents, and finally closed in the following words:

wheter, Calboun, Cley, Adams—all are departed Other of our leading statesman must, in the course of events, soon follow. The brightest lights of our galaxy are going out. The stars, by observation of which the State was guided, are disappearing, and it becomes as to watch the noble vessel with the more care. For that successors, where shall we look? Answer, ye aged of the land! Look around young men, and seek the pure and able to fill the vacant places in our councils. Our present is now all prospersy. The future encourage our fondest hopes. No speck of danger spots the clear fortion into which we peer. But the storm and the danger come suddenly and often when we are unprepared. Let us be ever on the watch to avert its injury. Ferli will threaten our Cometitution. Unbody assaults may endanger our Union—but I have no fear of the result. I am incapable of contemplating a period when cur banner, seen at all, will not be known and honored as the American flag—the flag of a united, powerful and happy nation, and now and forever when the fanction the telon hand would humble that flag, or sully in the least its brilliant folds, and a faithful arm is interposed to check the descreation, may the bad hope which inspires the traitor be dismayed, and the noble purpose of the patrict, strengthened by the spirit of Webster, which ever at the point where danger assails his country, shall utter, to balle treasen and cheer fidelity, his own solean words, "I still live."

Mr. Bredy's Discourse, as a whole, was altegether ster, Calboun, Clay, Adams-all are departed!

Mr. Brady's Discourse, as a whole, was sitegether unworthy of the subject, the occasion, and the Cky, at whose instance it was delivered. Meager and common place in sentiment, frigid in diction, and povery struck in illustration, it was delivered in the tone and manner of a fetigued schoolboy, attempting to recite a lesson which he had been unable to get "by heart-His view of the character of the illustrious decease showed little discrimination, praising him for qualities in which he was generally admitted to be deficient. and giving no bold prominence to the strong and marked features of his extraordinary nature. The speaker had caught no inspiration from his thome, and the enthuriastic admirers of Daniel Webster, of whom many were present, must have blushed to hear such heartless and measured words attered as his culouy-

Benediction was pronounced, the andience departed, and New-York's mourning for the Secretary was at an

THE WEBSTER FUNERAL PROCESSION-Fifth Division -One of the most interesting features of the preversion yesterday was the Fifth Dickles,